

Science Focus:

Materials and their
properties and uses

Year 2

Summer 1

Key Knowledge	
Materials	
Identify everyday materials in the environment	Wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper, cardboard, fabric Be able to sort and group objects according to their properties.
Investigate how the shape of some objects can be changed	Conduct experiments to find out which solid objects can change their shape by squashing, bending, twisting or stretching
Uses	
Compare suitability of a variety of materials	Make predictions and carry out simple tests to find out which material suits a given purpose. E.g. best material for an umbrella

Key Vocabulary	
Spelling	Definition/Sentence
Materials	Objects are made from different materials .
Properties	Materials have different properties . For example, they might be shiny, dull, solid, bendy, smooth or rough.
Wood	Many objects are made from wood including pencils, furniture and fences.
Metal	Metal is often a very strong material and can be very heavy.
Plastic	Lots of objects are made from plastic such as colourful children's toys. Plastic is usually light and can last a long time.
Glass	Glass is transparent and is used for windows, drinking cups and also ornaments. It breaks easily.
Cardboard	Very stiff/stong paper is called cardboard .
Paper	Paper is made from pulp from trees and is thin, smooth and can be different colours.
Fabric	Things like clothes, cushions and carpets are made of fabric .
Suitable	Some materials are suitable to make objects and some are not.
Rigid	If something is rigid, it means it cannot change it's shape.
Transparent	If something is 'see-through' it is transparent .



